

What Is High Blood Pressure Medicine?

Your doctor has prescribed high blood pressure medicine to help lower your blood pressure. At the same time, remember to make the other changes that are effective: stay at a normal weight, use less salt, be more active and limit alcohol to no more than two drinks a day. Follow your overall therapy plan, and you can be on the road to a healthier life!

Taking your medicine the way your doctor tells you to is the key to getting your blood pressure down where it belongs!



What should I know about taking medicine?

- Your doctor may prescribe one or more drugs to bring your blood pressure down to normal.
- The medicines work in different ways to help lower blood pressure.
- Medicine only works when you take it regularly.
- Don't ever stop taking medicine on your own.
- Even after your blood pressure is lowered, you may still need to take medicine — perhaps over a lifetime — to keep your blood pressure normal.

How can I remember to take my medicine?

Sometimes it's hard to keep track of your medicine. But to be safe, you must take it properly. Here are some good ways:

- Take your medicine at the same time each day.
- Take medicine along with meals or other daily events, like brushing your teeth.
- Use a weekly pill box with separate compartments for each day or time of day.
- Ask family and friends to help remind you.
- Use a medicine calendar.
- Leave notes to remind yourself.

What types of drugs are there?

- DIURETICS rid the body of excess sodium (salt) and water and help control blood pressure.
- BETA BLOCKERS reduce the heart rate and the heart's output of blood, which lowers blood pressure
- VASODILATORS, ACE INHIBITORS and CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS are drugs that relax and open up the narrowed blood vessels and lower blood pressure.

What are their side effects?

For many people, high blood pressure medicine is truly a blessing. It can be very effective in lowering your blood pressure, but some types may cause side effects. Tell your doctor if you have side effects, but don't stop taking your medicine on your own to avoid them. Here are some of the side effects that may occur:

- Weakness, tiredness or drowsiness
- Impotence
- Cold hands and feet
- Depression or sluggishness
- Trouble sleeping or nightmares
- Slow or fast heartbeat
- Skin rash
- Loss of taste or dry mouth
- Dry, constant cough, stuffy nose or asthma symptoms
- Ankle swelling, leg cramps or aches in the joints
- Headache, dizziness or swelling around the eyes
- Constipation or diarrhea
- Fever or anemia

How can I learn more?

- Talk to your doctor, nurse or health care professional. Or call your local American Heart Association at 1-800-242-8721, or the American Stroke Association at 1-888-478-7653.
- If you have high blood pressure, members of your family also may be at higher risk for it. It's very important for them to make changes now to lower their risk.

Do you have questions or comments for your doctor?

- Take a few minutes to write your own questions for the next time you see your doctor. For example:

Should I avoid any foods or medicines?

What reactions or side effects should I expect?



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